k		Approved For Fredate N20		44775EPC0MPY27674	CONTEST OF THE PROPERTY OF	
3 1	است	CENTRAL	INTELLIGEN	NCE AGENCY	OAL	
		INFORM	ATION	REPORT		
COUNT	RY	Taiwan	\		DATE DISTR. /	7. Aug 51
UBJE	CT	Health and Sanitation Data	•		NO. OF PAGES	3
LACE		25X1C	7	*	NO. OF ENCLS.	
CQUIF	RED				(LISTED BELOW)	
ATE CQUI	RED				SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.) :
ATE	OF I			25X1X		
		y: Taipeh, Formosa; Formosa ERAL	,(Taiwan)	·		
ı.		ERAL				
I.	GEN	ERAL Population of city: 400,0				
	GEN	ERAL			· .	
	GEN 1. COM	ERAL Population of city: 400,0 MUNITY HEALTH CONDITIONS				
	COM 1. COM 1. 2.	ERAL Population of city: 400,0 MUNITY HEALTH CONDITIONS Appual birthrate: high	••••		-	
	GEN 1. COM 1.	Population of city: 400,0 MUNITY HEALTH CONDITIONS Approval birthrate: high Approval deathrate: high	noo	rcentage of tota	al deaths each re	presents
	COM 1. COM 1. 2.	Population of city: 400,0 MUNITY HEALTH CONDITIONS Approval birthrate: high Approval deathrate: high Infant mortality rate: high Five leading causes of deathrate	noo	rcentage of tota	al deaths each re	presents
	GEN. 1. COM 1. 2. 3.	Population of city: 400,0 MUNITY HEALTH CONDITIONS April birthrate: high Annual deathrate: high Infant mortality rate: high Five leading causes of deather year: (a) Tuberculosis 25% (b) Malaria 25% (c) Dysentery 20% (d) Influenza, plague 10% (e) Typhoid 20%	000 h th and per	en e		
	GEN 1. COM 1. 2. 3.	Population of city: 400,0 MUNITY HEALTH CONDITIONS April birthrate: high Annual deathrate: high Infant mortality rate: high Five leading causes of deather year: (a) Tuberculosis 25% (b) Malaria 25% (c) Dysentery 20% (d) Influenza, plague 10% (e) Typhoid 20% The following diseases are order of cases per year: (a) Malaria (b) Dysentery	000 h th and per	en e		
	GEN 1. COM 1. 2. 3.	Population of city: 400,0 MUNITY HEALTH CONDITIONS April birthrate: high Annual deathrate: high Infant mortality rate: high Five leading causes of deather year: (a) Tuberculosis 25% (b) Malaria 25% (c) Dysentary 20% (d) Influenza, plague 10% (e) Typhoid 20% The following diseases are order of cases per year: (a) Malaria	000 h th and per	en e		
	GEN 1. COM 1. 2. 3.	Population of city: 400,0 MUNITY HEALTH CONDITIONS April birthrate: high Annual deathrate: high Infant mortality rate: high Five leading causes of deather year: (a) Tuberculosis 25% (b) Malaria 25% (c) Dysentery 20% (d) Influenza, plague 10% (e) Typhoid 20% The following diseases are order of cases per year: (a) Malaria (b) Dysentery	000 h th and per	en e		

Does the city have a public water supply system? Yes.

Describe the system: Government owns, controls, and operates it. Water comes from streams from mountains about 25 miles away from the city, Taipeh. The water is not very safe to drink. We have to boil it before drinking.

(c) Is the public system adequate to furnish water to whole population? Not very adequate because of the increasing population. The pressure is too

(d) What percent of the population actually uses the public supply? 80%

(e) How is sanitary quality of water checked? Not very sanitary because of poor administration.

(f) Is the water from the public supply safe to use without further treatment such as boiling? Needs boiling.

(g) What water do you drink? Boiled water.
(h) Are bottled waters used extensively? N Are bottled waters used extensively? No.

What other sources of supply are in use in the city? Wells.

FOOD

The Realth Department exercises control over the following:

Slaughtering

Restaurants - Restaurants, outdoor stands, cafeteria style on the side street, not carefully supervised.

The Realth Department does not exercise control over the following:

Hardling Meats

(c) Shellfish (d) Markets

(b) Fish

(a) How is cow's milk distributed? Almost non-existent. There is, however, a private dairy with a few cows, but milk is not pasteurized and is expensive. Not many can afford it.

(b) What percent of available milk is pasteurized? None.

(c) Does any official agency control the sanitary quality of milk? No.

3. Disposal Systems

(a) Has the city an operating sanitary sewerage system? Yes, but it is very poorly maintained.

What part of the whole population is served by it? Two thirds.

- (c) Where there is no such system what is the most common method used for disposal of human excreta? Carried away by human labour to use on field as fertilizers.
- What is the ultimate disposal of sewage? To sea.
- (e) Are human excreta used for fertilizing land? Yes. Are vegetables grown locally on such land? Yes.
- Is there a drainage system adequate to carry surface runoff? Not too adequate.

There are storm sewers and open ditches.

(i) Are there any places near the city where surface water collects and stands after heavy rain? Yes.

Is there a general collection of garbage? Yes How often? Irregular,

Is other refuse collected? Yes, irregularly.

- (1) What ultimate disposal is made of garbage? City dummand burned sometimes. Of other refuse? Yes
- (m) What method is used for disposal of the dead? Burial and cremation.

Pest Control

There is no organized method to control mosquitoes, flies, lice, rodents and fleas, or other pests. The city management is helpless on these problems. The whole city is infested with mosquitoes and flies, etc.

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES

1. Number of hospitals: 4.

2. Total number of hospital beds: Approximately 2000. 3. Total number of charity beds: Not known

4. The following types of services are available: medical, surgical, dental, mursing, obstetrical.

5. Are common drugs easily available? Yes. There are three government-owned and operated hospitals and one mission hospital. In soldition to these there are many private practitioners who have a few beds for their private patients in their "home-made-hospital" or clinics.

LOCAL HEALTH AND WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

There are active divisions of tuberculosis control, venereal disease, and matermity (infant), but no social services for follow-up of infectious diseases.

2. What Non-Government Realth Organizations operate in the city or its environs?

3. Are cases of communicable diseases reported? No, no definite effort is made by the government to check these diseases.

4. What immunization procedures are applied to children? Smallpox, typhoid, cholera.
5. What immunization procedures are applied to the general public? Patients volun -

tarily come to hospitals or health stations for immunization. No law to enforce it, although there is an effort to do it; at least they wrote it down on paper.

CONCLUSIONS OF HEALTH AND SANITATION DATA

1. Personal opinion as to the general conditions listed below:

Health conditions Available medical, dental and hospital care Poor Climatic effect on children, women and men Poor Sanitation Very Poor

- 2. What special precautions must be taken in order to remain in good physical and mental health? Injection against typhoid, cholera, smallpox, etc. Taking pills frequently against maleria, and leave the rest to the mercy of nature.
- 3. Are there any hazards that would affect infants and children? Yes, there are plenty as listed above.

VIII. SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS

- 1. Education
 - (a) Describe and evaluate briefly the locally available primary and high-school facilities. Indicate particularly at what levels and in what schools English is taught. Public schools everywhere, but overcrowded, poorly run on account of lack of funds. Taiwan University is the biggest and only one in the city.
 - (b) Medical schools

(1) Curricula: Medical School of Taiwan University

a. Are special courses (either long or short) given for training in Public Health Work, to doctors, dentists, nurses, sanitary inspectors, and technicians? Yes.

(2) Average number of students. Appreximately 200-300

3) Quality of training. Fair

- (4) Teaching facilities. Fair
- 2. Medical Research and development: Rockefeller Foundation malaria control and research work.
 - Available scientific manpower. Not known. Teaching facilities. Not known. (a)

(b)

Laboratory facilities. Yes, but fair.

(d) What significant medical research is being conducted? None. - end -

CONFIDENTIAL /US OFFICIALS ONLY